

FREMONT JOURNAL:

I. W. BOOTH, Editor and Publisher.

The Journal is published every Saturday morning—Office in Buckland's Brick Building—third story; Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio.

TERMS.

Single copy, per year, in advance, \$1.00
Paid within the year, 75 cts.
Two subscribers will be charged \$1.75. The discount in the terms between the price on papers delivered in town and those sent by mail, is occasioned by the expense of carrying.
How to Stop a Paper.—Foster that you have paid for it up to the time you wish it to stop; notify the Post Master of your desire, and ask him to notify the publisher, under his frank, (as he is authorized to do) of your wish to discontinue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square—13 lines—first insertion.....\$0.50
Do each additional insertion.....25
Do Three months.....3.50
Do Six months.....6.00
Do One year.....10.00
Two squares—Six months.....6.00
Do One year.....10.00
Half column One year.....10.00
One column One year.....10.00

Business Directory.

FREMONT JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE:

We are now prepared to execute to order, in a neat and expeditious manner, and upon the fairest terms, almost all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING; SUCH AS

BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, SHOW BILLS, TICKETS, BLANKS, LAWYERS' BLANKS, MANIFESTS, &c., &c., &c.

We would say to those of our friends who are in want of such work, you need not go abroad to get it done, when it can be done just as well at home.

I. O. O. F.

CROSWAY LODGE, No. 77, meets at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Buckland's Brick Building, every Saturday evening.

PEASE & ROBERTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, and Dealers in

Stoves, Wood, Hides, Sheep-pelts, Rags, Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c., &c.

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF GENUINE YANKEE NOTIONS

Pease's Brick Block, No. 1, FREMONT, OHIO.

T. P. FINEPROCK, J. P. PRICE.

FINEPROCK & PRICE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FREMONT, OHIO.

Office—In Sharp & Shome's Block.

STEPHEN BUCKLAND & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

FREMONT, OHIO.

GEORGE W. GLICK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, FREMONT, OHIO.

Office—One door east of A. B. Taylor's Store, July 19, 1851.

BUCKLAND & EVERETT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend to Professional Business and Land Agency in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Office—24 Story Buckland's Block, Fremont, R. P. Buckland, [H. EVERETT, January 1st, 1852.]

CHESTER EDGERTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, And Solicitor in Chancery, will carefully attend to all professional business left in his charge. He will also attend to the collection of claims &c., in his and adjoining counties.

Office—Second story Buckland's Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

FREMONT HOUSE,

AND GENERAL

STAGE OFFICE: FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O.

WM. KESSLER, Proprietor.

MR. KESSLER, announces to the Traveling Public that he has returned to the above well known stage and is now prepared to accommodate in the best manner, all who may favor him with their patronage.

No efforts will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of Customers.

U. P. Good Stabling and careful Ostrerkin attended.

Fremont, November 24, 1849—36

GREENE & MUGG,

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery, Will give their undivided attention to professional business entrusted to their care in Sandusky and adjoining counties.

Office—In the second story of Buckland's Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

JNO. HEATON, L. A. WARD,

HEATON & WARD, Attorneys at Law, FREMONT, OHIO.

Will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care.

Office—In Sharp's New Brick Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

L. D. PARKER, Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders professional services to the citizens of Fremont and vicinity, all operations relating to the preservation and beauty of the natural teeth, or the insertion of artificial teeth on pivot, gold or silver plate, done in the neatest manner. He is in possession of the latest improvements now in use, consequently he flatters himself that he is prepared to render entire satisfaction to those who may desire him in any branch of the profession.

Leathen Ether administered, and teeth extracted without pain, if desired.

Office—In Caldwell's Brick Building, over Dr. Rice's office, Fremont Jan. 24, 1851.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

R. P. BUCKLAND, Agent, FREMONT, OHIO.

DR. R. S. RICE,

Continues the practice of Medicine in Fremont and adjacent country.

Office, as formerly, on Frontstreet, opposite Deal's new building.

Fremont, Nov. 23, 1850.—37

Eclectic Physicians.

DOCTORS Wm. W. Karsner & Wm. H. Karsner, Office: South East corner of Pike and Front Streets, Fremont, Ohio, where one or both of us will be found at all times to attend to Professional calls.

Fremont, July 24th, 1852.—19.

WARRANTY, Mortgage, and Quit Claim Deeds

Freeman Office.

PAPER HANGING, a good assortment, Spring Styles, selling off at low prices.

March 16, '53, McLELLAN & McGEE.

FREMONT JOURNAL.

No Sacrifice of Principles.

VOLUME I.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, APRIL 30, 1853.

NUMBER 14.

Wit and Humor.

The Greatest Ass in Venice.

Two young princes, the sons of Archduke Charles of Austria, had a warm debate in the presence of no less a person than that of the first emperor himself. Greatly excited, one said the other:

"You are the greatest ass in Venice!"

Highly offended at a quarrel in his presence, the emperor interrupted them, saying with indignation:

"Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present."

An editor "Down East," says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for his column; but a heavy thud broke up the wedding, and the doctor got sick, so the patient recovered.

Rich Examination.

The following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar, is taken from an Eastern Law Journal, and is so decided a hit, that we put it aloft once more. The examination commences:

"Do you smoke?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes, sir," (extending a short six.)

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect fees."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does your position towards your clients change?"

"When making a bill of cost."

"When they occupy the antagonistic position; I assume the character of plaintiff and their defendants."

"A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?"

"Check by jowl."

"Enough, sir, you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"I am sir."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline."

"(Candidate scratching his head.) There is no instance of the kind on record in the books! I cannot answer the question."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you have read the laws attentively. Let's take a drink, we will sign your certificate."

Scene in a Railroad Office.

Dutchman. "I want to get pay for a pig vat ter railroad is runned over."

Secretary. "How came the engine to run over your pig?"

D. "Vy, mine pig vas comin' along, and ter railroad vas comin' along, and ter pig did not see ter railroad comin' along, and ter railroad did not see ter pig comin' along, and ter pig went to run under ter railroad ven it vas comin' along, and ter railroad runned over ter pig ven he vas a comin' along."

S. "My friend, I don't think this is a case in the road ought to pay."

D. "Ten, afterwards, I keeps my pigs from comin' along, ven ter railroad is comin' along."

Some men devote themselves so exclusively to their business as to almost entirely neglect their domestic and social relations. A gentleman of this kind having failed, was asked what he intended to do?

"I am going home to get acquainted with my wife and children," said he.

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.—Mr. March, speaking of the relief sent to Madeira from Boston, says:

"Long after those who will be kept alive by it, shall have gone to their last homes, the very name of Madeira will be almost worshipped by Madeira."

This is only returning the compliment for the name of Madeira has, for a long time, been almost worshipped by the solid men of Boston.—Providence Journal.

Street Sweeper.—"Please sir, give me a Brown?"

Sweeper.—"Sixpence is the smallest money I have my little lad."

Boy.—"Vell, sir, I'll get yer change; and if yer doubts my honor—hold my broom!"

Punch.

CEREMONIAL ERROR.—An ignorant priest celebrating mass, finding in the rubric, *sua preterea*, meaning, "skip three," (that is three pages), took three leaps in front of the altar, to the astonishment of the congregation.

POETIC.—An editor, speaking of a dandy's dicker, says: "It was scented and torn like a south wind after passing through a fence made of thornbushes."

A Northern editor perpetrates the following: "A flock of sheep composed of all weathers, may be said to resemble our climate."

An Auctioneer in Cincinnati, in selling a horse lately, had raised the bidding up to the sticking point, and could not raise it a dime higher by any of the usual tricks of art. He warranted the animal sound in wind, limb, &c., but it was no use. At last he warranted him sound on the School Question. Forthwith the bidding went up, up, up, and the animal was soon struck off at an increase of \$10 over the former bids.

The Maumee River Times is responsible for the following:

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—Teacher giving Lessons in Orthography: The word abomination was given to be spelled.

Boy—rose in his place and spells it.

Teacher—Joseph you have spelt that word correctly—now give the definition of it.

Boy—I don't know that I can sir—I will try—I heard Mary tell Julia that it was an abomination for an old man to kiss a pretty girl.

Teacher.—The definition is correct—take your seat at the head of the class.

An Equivocal Compliment.

"Mr. brethren," said Swift, in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride—of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

Miscellaneous.

From the True Flag.

One of Faunty Fern's Best.

Tiny blades of grass are struggling between the city's pavements. Fathers and husbands, sighing, look at the tempting shop windows, dolefully counting the cost of a spring outfit. Muffs, and boas, and tippets, are among the things that were; and shawls, and "Tal-mas," and mantles, and "little loves of bonnets," reign supreme, though maiden aunts, and sage mammas, still mutter—"East winds, east winds," and choose the sunnier sidewalk.

Housekeepers are making a horrible but necessary Babel, stripping up carpets, and discombobling old closets, chests, and cupboards. Advertisements already appear in the newspapers, setting forth the superior advantages of this or that dog-day retreat. Mrs. Jones drives Mr. Jones distracted, at a regular hour every evening, hammering about "change of scene, and air," and the "health of the dear children;" which, translated, means a quarrel with new bonnets and dresses, and a trip to Saratoga for herself and intimate friend, Miss Hob-Nob; while Jones takes his meals at a restaurant—sleeps in the deserted house, sews on his missing buttons and dicker strings, and spends his leisure time where Mrs. Jones don't visit.

Spring is coming!

Handsome carriages roll past, freighted with lovely women, residents of other cities, for an afternoon drive. Dash on, ladies! You will scarcely find the environs of Boston surpassed, wherever you may drive. A thousand pleasant surprises await you; lovely winding paths and pretty cottages, and more ambitious houses with groups of stately hidden amid the foliage. But forget not to visit our sweet Mt. Auburn. Hush the light laugh and merry jest as the gray-haired porter throws wide the gate for your prancing horses to tread the hallowed ground. The dark old pines throw out their protecting arms above you, and in their dense shade, sleep eyes as bright—forms as lovely as your own—while the mourners go about the streets." Rifle not, with sacrilegious hand, the flowers which bloom at the headstone—tread lightly over the beloved dust! Each tenanted grave contains bleeding, living hearts; each has its history, which eternity shall alone reveal.

Spring is coming!

The city bells look fresh as a new-blown rose—tossing her bright curls in triumph, at her faultless costume and beautiful face. Her lover's name is Legion—for her bath also golden charms! Poor little butterfly! bright, but ephemeral! You were made for something better. Shake the dust from your earth-stained wings—and soar!

Spring is coming!

From the noisome lanes and alleys of the teeming city, swarm little children, creeping forth like insects to bask in God's sunshine—no free to all! Squallid, forsaken, neglected; they are yet of those to whom the Sinner said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for the kingdom of heaven is theirs."

The dispirited crust, the savage course, the brutal blow, their only patrimony! One's heart aches to call this childhood! No "spring!" no summer, to them! Noisome sights, noisome sounds, noisome odors! and the leprosy of sin following them like a curse. One longs to fold to the warm heart those little forsaken ones; to smooth those matted ringlets, to throw between them and sin the shield of virtue—to teach their little lisping lips to say "Our Father."

Spring is coming!

Yes, its blue skies are over us—its soft breezes shall fan us—the fragrance of its myriad flowers be wafted to us. Its mousy carpet shall be spread for our careless feet, its languid limbs shall be laved at its cool fountains—its luscious fruits shall send health through our leaping veins—while from mountain top, and wooded hill, and flower-wreathed valley, shall float one glad anthem of praise from tiniest feathered throats.

Dear reader! From that human heart of thine shall no burst of grateful thanks arise to Him who giveth to all? While nature adores—shall man be dumb? God forbid!

We never remember reading before to-day the following WILL of the gallant Polish General "Kosciusko" and therefore publish it, that our numerous readers may know the private sentiments and true appreciation of liberty and right, entertained by this truly great and good man. All will remember his noble deeds of heroism and daring during the war of our revolution, and we will only add here the regret which many must feel that Mr. Jefferson should have refused to assume the responsibility of the execution of so generous and distinguished a friend.—Toledo Blade.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the controversy between the Russian government and the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko, has reminded us of the original will of Gen. Kosciusko of the 5th day of May, 1798, now on record in the Clerk's office of our county. We are indebted to our friend Ira Garrett, Esq., Clerk of the Court, for a copy of this will, which we publish below. The orthography and punctuation are published literally from the will.

"I Thaddeus Kosciusko being just in my departure from America do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States I do hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from his own or any others and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in the duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberties and country, and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this will."

"15th day of May 1793, T. KOSCIUSKO."

Thomas Jefferson, at a Circuit Court held for Albemarle County, the 12th day of May, 1819 refused to take upon himself the burden of the execution of the said will.—Exchange.

Auditor Morgan's Report.

We publish to-day the report of the Auditor of State on the printing question, in response to a resolution of the Senate. Inasmuch as there is a bitter feud existing between the different branches of Democracy, from which some things have been developed, of interest to the tax payers of the State, we give the parties and the people the benefit of the light shed upon the subject by the Auditor. We trust the document will be read.

It will be remembered that a resolution was introduced in the Senate, on the morning of the adjournment, requiring the Auditor to issue an order on the Treasurer for the amount of the bill, as claimed by Medary. But it did not pass. How the difficulty is to be settled we know not, and, as it is in their own family, we don't much care, provided the public interests are duly protected.—O. S. Journal.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, OHIO, Columbus, March 8, 1853.

Hon. Wm. Medill, President Senate:

SIR: Among the proceedings adopted on the first inst., by the honorable body over which you preside, was the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State communicate to the Senate without delay, the account presented to be audited by Samuel Medary for printing of the State, done by order of the first session of the General Assembly under the new constitution; also the amount paid thereon, and the balance of the account remaining unpaid, together with his reasons for refusing to allow such accounts.

In conformity with the wish of the Senate, the undersigned has caused to be transcribed, and herewith transmits, complete copies of the accounts of Samuel Medary, Esq., for legislative printing, executed by him during the spring and summer of 1852. These accounts, as will be observed by a note endorsed thereon, at the moment of their delivery, were not presented for examination and allowance until the 11th day of November, 1852. Six months previous to that period the following payments had been made to Mr. Medary:

January 9, 1852, by cash advanced (Woods Auditor) \$1,500 00

January 15, by cash advanced, (Morgan Auditor) 1,500 00

January 24th, by cash advanced, (Morgan Auditor) 300 00

January 29, by cash advanced, (Morgan Auditor) 3,459 00

May 4, by cash adv. (Morgan Auditor) 7,500 00

Total, \$14,259 00

Contrary to a rule which had been observed toward all other classes of public creditors, the above amounts were paid without receiving from Mr. Medary a statement of his account.

On the 16th day of May, 1852, the Auditor being again called upon, deemed it his duty, in accordance with a previous intimation, to decline making any further payment until a bill of items should be rendered for examination and adjustment.

To avoid misunderstanding it may be proper to say, without further delay, that the German printing ordered by the House of Representatives in January and February, 1852, was let by the Clerk of said body to Mr. Medary, and that in addition to the amounts above stated, his order for \$1,000 on account of German printing, was paid on the 4th of May, 1852, and a remaining balance of \$715.07 on the 16th of November, 1852, making a total charge and payment of \$1,715.07 for the German printing of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Medary's bills for English printing amount to the aggregate sum of \$23,213 10, as follows:

Senate printing, \$3,193 12 1/2

Senate binding, 3,305 93 1/2—\$6,499 06 1/2

House printing, \$8,313 40

House binding, 8,400 84 1/2—\$16,713 94 1/2

Total, \$23,213 01

Amount paid six months previous to rendering of said bills, 14,359 85

Balance claimed to be due, \$8,853 85

The term "printing," as generally applied to work needed by the Legislature, includes binding as well as printing. But in rendering bills against the State, these two branches are kept distinct.

As used in the above statement, the term "printing" includes both the "composition" (or type-setting) of any article intended to be printed, and the "press-work" which places on the paper an impression of the types.

The term "binding," as used in the above, includes the drying, folding, pressing, stitching, covering and trimming of the sheets after they have been printed.

On examining Mr. Medary's accounts, the Auditor found them to be based in part on a system of consecutive charges, which he was unable to find any law of Ohio to warrant or justify. By this system the State is held to be liable to pay several times over for work which had been done no more than once. As an illustration of its operation and effect, reference may be made to the printing of the annual report of the Secretary of State on Common Schools. Of this report, 16,290 copies were printed by Mr. Medary, and were appropriated as follows:

For the use and disposal of the Senate, 5,550 copies.

For the use of the members of the House of Representatives, 800 "

For general distribution of the House of Representatives, 7,040 "

For general use of Secretary, 500 "

For binding in legislative doc., 3,000 "

Total, 16,290 "

The entire printing of these 16,290 copies of the Secretary's annual report required but one type-setting; yet the bill of Mr. Medary makes five distinct charges against the State, as if the type had been set up by a journeyman five times, instead of no more than once. His charges are these:

Type setting for 5,550 copies for the Senate, \$83 73 1/2

Type setting for 200 copies for the House, 90 02 1/2

Type setting for 7,040 copies for general circulation, 91 07 1/2

Total, \$1,110 42 \$1,172 50 1/2